REMARKS

Claims 1-11, 13, 15-23, 25-27, and 29-46 are pending in this application. Claims 12, 14, and 24 have been cancelled. Claims 31-46 have been withdrawn from consideration.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 15-25 and 27 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) as being anticipated by Takashima et al. (USP 6,631,894). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Takashima discloses a liquid-filled vibration isolator having a partitioning part (10). As shown in Fig. 3, the partitioning part (10) comprises a partition main member (15), a partition retaining plate (17), a diaphragm (11), and a partition plate member (16).

However, Takashima does not disclose that the partition main member (15), the partition retaining plate (17), the diaphragm (11), and the partition plate member (16) are integral with each other.

Therefore, Takashima does not disclose or suggest that "the base is integral with the projecting portion, and the base and the projecting portion are composed of a resin," as recited in claim 15.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that the claimed invention recited in claim 15 is not anticipated by Takashima.

Claims 16-25 and 27, variously dependent on claim 15, are allowable at least for their dependency on claim 15.

The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

(a) Claim 26 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takashima in view of Ikeda et al.(USP 5,190,269).

Further, claims 29-30 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takashima in view of Asakura (JP 9304265).

These rejections are respectfully traversed.

Claim 26, dependent on claim 15, is allowable at least for its dependency on claim 15.

Claims 29 and 30, dependent on claim 15, are allowable at least for their dependency on claim 15.

Further, Ikeda discloses a rubber bushing which is employed in a suspension apparatus of an automobile.

However, Ikeda does not disclose or suggest that "a partition member is provided in a detector for detecting a signal from a sample," "a base has a through-hole through which the sample is allowed to pass," "a projecting portion projects from the base around the through-hole," and "the base is integral with the projecting portion, and the base and the projecting portion are composed of a resin," as recited in claim 15.

On the other hand, Asakura discloses a pellet for a particle detector having a fine hole at the central part thereof.

However, Asakura does not disclose or suggest that "a projecting portion projects from the base around the through-hole" and "the base is integral with the projecting portion, and the base and the projecting portion are composed of a resin," as recited in claim 15.

Therefore, the inventions set forth in claims 26, 29, and 30 are not obvious over Takashima, Ikeda, and Asakura which do not disclose or suggest that "the base is integral with the projecting portion, and the base and the projecting portion are composed of a resin," as recited in claim 15.

The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

(b) Claims 1-13 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kabasawa et al. (USP 4,111,660) in view of Takashima. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Kabasawa discloses an apparatus for extracting and separating substances in which a column (21) is fixed to the apparatus and includes partitions (22) each having a central aperture therein. The apparatuses can extract and separate the substances by countercurrent flow of two immiscible liquid phases.

However, Kabasawa does not disclose or suggest that "a measuring unit is to be removably connected to a blood sample analyzer," "first and second electrodes are provided in the first and second channels, respectively," "a partition member has a through-hole through which a blood cell contained in the blood sample is allowed to pass from the first channel to the second channel," and "the base is integral with the projecting portion, and the base and the projecting portion are composed of a resin," as recited in claim 1.

Also, Takashima does not disclose or suggest that "a measuring unit is to be removably connected to a blood sample analyzer," "a first member has a first channel through which a blood sample is allowed to pass," "a second member has a second member has a second channel through which the blood sample is allowed to pass," "first and second electrodes are provided in the first and second channels, respectively," "a partition member has a through-hole through which a blood cell contained in the blood sample is allowed to pass from the first channel to the second channel," and "the base is integral with the projecting portion, and the base and the projecting portion are composed of a resin," as recited in claim 1.

Spinell discloses a measuring system which is provided with a measuring cuvette comprising a sample reservoir (14) for reserving a sample and two parts (3, 4). As shown in Fig. 2, the measuring cuvette is provided with electrodes (5, 6) and electrically measures the sample.

However, Spinell does not disclose or suggest that "a partition member has a through-hole through which a blood cell contained in the blood sample is allowed to pass from the first

channel to the second channel," "the partition member comprises a base having the through-hole and a projecting portion which projects from the base around the through-hole," and "the base is integral with the projecting portion, and the base and the projecting portion are composed of a resin," as recited in claim 1.

Therefore, the inventions set for the in claims 1-13 are not obvious over Kabasawa, Takashima, and Spinell which do not disclose or suggest that "a partition member has a through-hole through which a blood cell contained in the blood sample is allowed to pass from the first channel to the second channel" and "the base is integral with the projecting portion, and the base and the projecting portion are composed of a resin," as recited in claim 1.

Claims 2-11 and 13, variously dependent on claim 1, are allowable at least for their dependency on claim 1.

The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

(c) Claim 14 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kabasawa in view of Takashima, and further in view of Spinell (USP 5,351,118). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 14, dependent on claim 1, is allowable at least for its dependency on claim 1.

The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

Conclusion

Accordingly, in view of the above amendments and remarks, reconsideration of the rejections and objections, and allowance of the pending claims are earnestly solicited.

Should there be any outstanding matters that need to be resolved in the present application, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact Maki Hatsumi Reg. No. 40,417 at the telephone number of the undersigned below, to conduct an interview in an effort to expedite prosecution in connection with the present application.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37.C.F.R. §§1.16 or 1.14; particularly, extension of time fees.

Dated: August 27, 2007 (Monday)

Respectfully submitted,

By: _____ (Reg. # 40,417)

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